

264 BC \rightarrow 146 BC

Rome

Punic Wars

264-241 B.C.

First Punic War

Rome was on par to empire.

264 BC

Consuls:

Appius Claudius Caudex

Marcus Fulvius Flaccus

Outbreak of 1st Punic War
Roman expedition to relieve
Messana

264-241 BC

Rome

FIRST PUNIC WAR ①

Cause: 1. Jealousy between Rome & Carthage
2. Trouble in Sicily. Both Rome & Carthage
were applied to for aid - SYRACUSE
arranged an alliance with both
but at first united with Carthage.
Rome invaded Sicily & was victorious.
Syracuse then united with Rome
against CARTHAGE.
NAVAL BATTLE OF MYLAE (260 BC) - Rome

built a fleet & was victorious under
DULLIUS. AGRIGENTUM was captured
by the Romans. The Carthaginians tried to
prevent the invasion of Africa by REGULUS
but were defeated in the Naval Battle of
EONOROUS (Ecnomus), and Regulus conquered
Carthage. The Carthaginians received aid
from Greece and Regulus was driven from
Africa. War continued in Sicily but the
Carthaginians were defeated in the
BATTLE OF PANORMUS (251 BC) and so
sued for peace, sending among others REGULUS
whom they held as prisoner to negotiate with
the Romans.

264-241 BC

FIRST PUNIC WAR ^{Rome} (2)

Hannibal went to Rome, but advised the Romans to continue the war and then returned to Carthage, where he was put to death.

Hamilcar, father of Hannibal, was defeated.

Four Roman fleets had been destroyed: 3 through storms, so a new one was fitted out by

private individual.

In the Battle of AEGATES Islands
Carthage was defeated.

264-241 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

1st PUNIC WAR

Rome vs Carthage

Ended with cession of the
territory of Carthage in Sicily to
Rome.

264 BC

Gladiators were swordsmen whose profession was to fight for the public amusement. They were either free-born citizens of a low class, or slaves, captives, or malefactors, and were carefully trained in schools. They were 1st exhibited in Rome in 264 BC at Funerals, but later at Festivals. The

AND ABATRE wore helmets with no opening for the eyes: MIRMILLONES used Gallic

weapons, sword & shield; RETIARIi carried
a net and a three-pronged lance; THRACES
used a short sword and round buckler.
The people cried "HABET" (He has it) if the
gladiator was severely wounded and defeated
and lowered his arms. If the spectators turned
their thumbs down, the gladiator was
killed; if "up", his life was spared. Great
cruelty was often shown by the spectators. The
Greeks disliked gladiatorial combats and
practically none ever took place in their
cities.

264BC

1912 Dates J-BK

MESSINA

A band of mercenaries called
MAMERTINES captured Messina, slew
the male inhabitants and kept the
women for themselves

264 → 241

DURANT

First Punic War.

264 BC

DURANT

A band of Samnite mercenaries who called themselves MAMERTINES - i.e. "Men of Mars" - seized the town of Messina on the Sicilian coast nearest to Italy.

Hiero II, Dictator of Syracuse, besieged them, a Carthaginian force landed at Messina drove Hiero back

and took possession of the City.
the Mamertines appealed to Rome for help
in expelling their saviors

264 BC

First Roman gladiatorial games.

264-24 BC

1912 Dates I J-BK

Rome

1st Punic War

264Bc

The 1st Punic War began.

264 → 241 BC

FIRST PUNIC WAR

Rome won over Carthage

249 BC Battle of DREPANUM

241 BC Battle of AEGATES

with
2nd &
3rd
Punic
Wars.

264BC

"Hours" of the day were introduced into the city of Rome.

264 BC

M^r Valerius Messalla was one
of the consuls.

264-2413 C

CELYS

First Punic War, Celtic mercenaries
take part

264-7146 Bc

Period D was between
Rome and Carthage.

264BC

Roman Italy, comprised about
135,000 km^2 (52,000 sq. mi)
inhabited by 292,000 Roman (male)
citizens and about 700,000 Roman
allies

264BC

at Beginning of 1st Punic War.

Hours and the horologium of the Greeks was introduced into Rome. One of the Consuls of that year M' VALERIUS MESSALLA had brought back with other booty from Sicily the sun-dial of CATANA and set it up as it was in the COMITIUM, where for 3 generations the lines engraved on it for another latitude continued to supply the Romans with an artificial time.

they blindly obeyed it for 99 years.
(they probably took no interest in hours
even so and continued the manner
by the apparent course of the sun above
their monuments of their public places
as though the sun dial did not
exist).

264 BC

Beginning of the PUNIC WARS
The Romans entered a new period in their history. Until this time they had been only slightly interested in events outside Italy.

260BC - 258BC

1st Punic War

The Roman fleet won a smashing victory near MESSANA and also 258BC another fleet smashed Carthaginians. This resulted in the capture of the island of Corsica.

Finally they defeated a PUNIC fleet of over 300 ships off CAPE ECOMOMUS on the SICILIAN coast.

264 - 241 BC

First Punic War

About 20% of Rome's Citizens were
killed in this war

264 - 146 BC PUNIC WARS

Romans destroy Carthage

Ticinus^{R.}; ^{TREBBIA R.} Trebia; Thrasymenus[?];
Connae; Metaurus^{R.}; Zama

Fabius; Scipio; Hannibal

264-241 BC

First PUNIC War; Sicily becomes
Roman

264BC

1st PUNIC WAR

IMPORTANCE OF SEA POWER -

The war lasted 23 yrs and is ranked by POLYBIUS (a Greek historian of the next century) above all previous wars for severity. Few conflicts illustrate better the value of naval superiority. At first the Carthaginians were undisputed masters of the sea. They therefore reinforced their troops in Sicily and elsewhere, and ravaged the coasts of Italy to the utter ruin of seaboard prosperity. Indeed, for a time they made good their warning to the

Roman Senate before the war began, - that
against their will no Roman could wash his
hands in the sea.

Romans with sagacity and boldness built their
first war fleet and soon met the Ancient Queen of
the Sea on her own element, winning there
temporarily. In 256 B.C. they invaded Africa itself.

264 BC

HOW THE PUNIC WARS STARTED

The war started with a dispute in SICILY.

The Carthaginians had long held the western end of the island and made vigorous efforts to conquer the Greek cities on the eastern coast. In characteristically Greek fashion these cities had not worked together against their powerful enemy; again & again they had been saved only by the skillful leadership of one tyrant after another. After PYRRHUS left the island (276 BC) only SYRACUSE and MESSANA, with great difficulty, kept their independence.

against the encroachments of Carthage; now it appeared that soon they too must yield. MESSANA had earlier been seized by some outlaw mercenary soldiers whose depredation led to war with SYRACUSE. To prevent the capture of MESSANA by the SYRACUSAN forces, they admitted a Carthaginian garrison, but soon repented of this move and asked help from Rome.

Carthaginian occupation of MESSANA meant that CARTHAGE would control the strait between SICILY and ITALY. Nevertheless, the senators doubted the wisdom of interfering in SICILY, for Rome had no navy to fight the fleets of CARTHAGE which ruled the western Mediterranean. But the assembly of the centuries, which had supreme power, voted the consul APPIUS CLAUDIUS two legions and sent them to MESSANA (264 BC). This made war inevitable for Carthage had to accept the challenge for control of SICILY.

264BC

1st PUNIC WAR

Consul APPIUS CLAUDIUS (264BC) crossed to Sicily, was admitted to Messina and so began the war. The Carthaginians had not been ready for war, but after commissioning their big fleet, they proceeded to blockade SICILY. For the next 2 yrs (263, 262) the Romans made little progress there. They saw that they could not win without a fleet. Their Greek allies (in South Italy) had only TRIREMES which were no match for the huge QUINQUEREMES of CARTHAGE, vessels with

huge oars, each pulled by 5 oarsmen. Using
as a model a Carthaginian ~~QUINQUEME~~ ~~which~~
which had fortunately gone ashore, the Romans built
a hundred of these monsters, the oarsmen being
trained on shore while the work was going on.
They did not trust their skill in manoeuvring,
however. Consequently, on each ship they
prepared a hinged gangway fitted with a
great spike and pulled upright with
pulleys. When the Roman oarsmen got
their ship close enough to the enemy,
the gangway was let down on the Punic
ship's deck with a bang, and, if the spike
held, the Roman soldiers charged across &
took the ship in hand-to-hand fight.

costs. They did not serve in the army or navy, but secured soldiers by impressing their native subjects both in northern Africa and southern Spain and by hiring mercenaries wherever they could be bought.

The government of Carthage somewhat resembled that of Rome. There were two chief executives elected for one-year terms, a senate, and a popular assembly which counted for little except when the diverse interests of the governing classes led to quarrels. For ex., at times the landlords did not want to spend the huge sums needed to keep up the navy

264 BC

CAUSES OF THE PUNIC WARS

Carthage, the city with which Rome now went to war was originally a PHOENICIAN colony, whose founders went out from TYRE in the late ninth century BC. (? 810 BC?). Later many Phoenician business men made Carthage their home, and by the early third century BC. its leading citizens were divided into two groups: (1) the great landowners (2) the manufacturers and merchants. The native Libyans had been forced into serfdom and did the work

which enabled the landlords to live in luxury. These aristocrats often disagreed with the merchant class, whose main interests were industry and trade. Sometimes one group controlled the government and sometimes the other. The merchants, who had a keen scent for profits set up trading posts at many points around the shores of the western Mediterranean. Wherever possible, they monopolized the trade of the region for themselves; only where they did not have full control did they allow outsiders to carry on any trade. They only enjoyed large profits from the sale of their merchandise at high prices and the purchase of raw materials at low prices, but they imposed high taxes on the monopolized trade and often made the natives of their subject states pay heavy direct tribute. The Carthaginian government thus had an enormous revenue and the merchants became fabulously rich. The policies of the two dominant classes at Carthage agreed in one respect; shameless exploitation of their dependents. They formed a ruling

264 BC

CAUSES

(2)

required for the maintenance of the merchants' trade monopoly, and appeal would then be made to the assembly.

Carthage was now the richest city of the ancient world. Its policy of trade monopoly aroused the enmity of the Greek cities of the West, especially Syracuse and Messilia (modern Marseilles) which needed freedom of trade to prosper. But one would not expect a purely agricultural state like Rome with no foreign trade to feel very hostile to Carthage.

Roman Province 227 BC

Carthage gained ground in Spain
through the efforts of HAMILCAR
and later through his son-in-law
HAS DRUBAL

264 → 241 BC

FIRST PUNIC WAR

RESULT: ① Rome became a naval power.
② Sicily became the First Roman Province being ruled by a magistrate from Rome, having civil and military authority, and a yearly tax was paid to Rome. ③ Carthage was to pay tribute to Rome. Sardinia and Corsica, belonging to Carthage were made the Second

and so sued for peace, sending among
others REGULUS, whom they held a prisoner
to negotiate with the Romans. He advised the
Romans to continue war and then voluntarily
returned to Carthage where he was put
to death. (6) Defeat of HAMILCAR, the father
of HANNIBAL, who had so long defended
himself against Rome. Four Roman fleets
had been lost (3 through storms), so a new
one was fitted out by private individuals.
(7) Battle AEGATES Island - Carthage defeated

264 → 241 BC

FIRST PUNIC WAR (contd)

Events ④ Invasion of Africa by REGULUS. The Carthaginians tried to prevent this but were defeated in the naval battle of ECDOMUS, and REGULUS conquered Carthage. The Carthaginians secured aid from Greece and Regulus was driven from Africa. ⑤ War continued in Sicily, but the Carthaginians were defeated in the Battle of PANORMUS (251 BC)

- rights of citizens or about to
- (4) Army - Soldiers taken from among citizens
 - (5) Long training in War but no navy
 - (6) No such Commander as Carthage had

- (4) Army - mercenaries
- (5) Strong navy
- (6) Strong able Commander - Hannibal

EVENTS

- (1) Rome invaded Sicily and was victorious. Syracuse then united with Rome against Carthage
- (2) Rome engaged in naval Battle of MYLAE (260 B.C) and was victorious under DULCIUS
- (3) Agrigentum was captured by Romans

①

264 \Rightarrow 241 BC.

FIRST PUNIC WAR

- (a) Cause - ① Jealousy between Rome & Carthage
 ② Occasion - Trunkles in Sicily - Syracuse arranged an alliance with both, but at first united with CARTHAGE.

(b) COMPARISON:

^{ROME}
 ① Colonies and territories close together - united by good roads
 ② Colonies & allies loyal subjects
 ③ Firm Govt. & men having

^{CARTHAGE}
 ① Colonies & territories scattered
 ② Colonies of different people not loyal to home City
 ③ Despotism - no rights enjoyed by allies

264BC

The first known gladiatorial
contest took place in Rome in
264BC. It featured 3 pairs
of armed fighters.

264-241 B.C.

First Punic War (against Carthage).
Peace gives Rome Sicily, Sardinia
and Corsica as her first provinces.

264 BC

First gladiator fight in Rome
(not at Circus!)

264 BC

The first known gladiatorial
contest took place in Rome
in 264 BC

Constantine abolished the
shows in AD 325 but
they persisted

Honorius abolished them again
in the 5th cen.

Roman leaders: C. DULILIUS; M. ATRIUS
REGULUS; C. LUTATIUS CATULUS

Carthage leaders: HAMILCAR; HANNO

Carthaginians abandoned Sicily
and paid a war indemnity

264 - 241 B C

First Punic War

Some Campanian mercenaries, having seized MESSANA in Sicily, appeal to Rome for aid. It is a cause for Rome to give vent to her jealousy of Carthage

Battles of AGRIENTUM; MYLAE (naval)
ECNOMUS; PANORMUS; AEGATIAN ISLANDS (naval)
were won by Romans.

Battle of TUNES; DREPANUM (naval)
won by Carthaginians

264 - 241 BC

First Punic War

(Aegates Islands 241 BC)

Annexation of Sardinia and
Corsica 238 BC

ANNALIS but had undertaken research
to that end, and the great scholar
MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO and a little
later the learned MARCUS VERRIUS
FLACCUS produced a vast body of
erudite work; nearly all lost. To
this source must probably be ascribed
the Fasti Capitalini, a list of magistrates
from the earliest republic to the contemporary
period, set up near the regia (the office
and Archive of the pontifices, or high priests),
perhaps on the adjacent Arch of Augustus
(It is subject to serious error)

264-146 BC

Rome

Chronologists

Apart from the Greek POLYBIUS, who treated the rise of Roman power in the Mediterranean from 264 to 146 BC, it was not until Cicero's time that the conception of historical scholarship developed in Rome.

Cicero's friend ATTICUS not only was concerned to draw up a chronological table in his LIBER

264/263BC

Greece

Chronologist

The "PARIAN MARBLE" of 264/263BC is an inscribed record of events from the time of CECROPS, first king of Athens, reckoning yrs between the date of the inscription, fixed by the Athenian Archon, and each event concerned.

264BC

First public combats
of gladiators in Rome.
See AD 325.

264 BC

Appius Claudius Pulcher
defeats Hiero of Syracuse at
Messana

264-241BC

The first Punic War

Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica were
annexed as the first provinces
of Rome's overseas empire, governed
and taxed by Roman proconsuls.

264 BC

FIRST Punic War (punicus, Latin for "Phoenician"), when Rome sought to oust a Carthaginian force that had occupied Messina on the northeastern tip of Sicily just across from Roman Italy.

Rome lost 200,000 men in disastrous naval engagements before Carthage sued for peace in 241 B.C.

and sent him to Messina (264 BC). This made
the war inevitable since Carthage had to accept
the challenge for control of Sicily. Claudius crossed
to Sicily, & was admitted to Messina. The Carthaginian
navy blockaded Sicily. No progress for 2 yrs. Rome
needed a fleet. Their dock yards had only triemes which were
no match for huge quinqueremes of Carthage, huge oars, each
pulled by five oarsmen. Using as a model a Carthaginian
quinquereme which had gone ashore, the Romans built
a hundred of these monsters & with a hinged gangway
fitted with a great spike. Ship close to enemy gangways
let down with vans, Roman soldiers charged across

264BC

Beginning of FIRST PUNIC WAR. (first war outside Italy). Gov't of Carthage - similar to Rome
2 chief exec's elected for 1-yr, a senate, and a popular assembly. Carthage was richest city in the ancient world. A great fleet - mercenary army. War started with dispute in Sicily. Senatus (Rome) doubted wisdom of interfering in Sicily; Rome had no navy - But the assembly of the Centuries, which had supreme power, voted the Consul Appius Claudius Two legions

1st Punic War 264-241 BC

Rome lost 200 ships, manned by 149,000 men

2nd Punic War 219-201 BC

Rome had available for service 273,000
Roman citizens and 379,000 allies.

Hannibal had 26,000 men in Italy

the west, stood forth a new state, Roman Italy,
destined to absorb them all.

264-146 BC
The struggle for supremacy between these
5 mediterranean powers filled the next
hundred and twenty years. The first half
of the period went to Roman conquests in the
West at the expense of Carthage

264BC

5 GREAT MEDITERRANEAN STATES

Italy in 264BC was one of five great Mediterranean states. When she completed the unification of Italy, Alexander the Great had been dead nearly fifty yrs. the long Wars of Succession had closed, and the dominion of the eastern Mediterranean world was divided between 3 great kingdoms (Greek kingdoms) Syria, Egypt, and Macedonia, with their numerous satellites. In the western Mediterranean Carthage held undisputed sway. Now, between the 3 powers of the East and the single mistress of